Regulated Substances

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	MCL (MCLG)	MCLG (MRDLG)	Amount Detected	Average Range Detected	Violation	Typical Source
Chlorine (ppm)	2014	4	4	1.60	0.79-2.15	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	4	4	0.47	0.04-0.88	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids (HAA's) (ppb)	2014	60	N/A	40	30-40	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's) (ppb)	2014	80	N/A	50	40-70	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	2014	TT	N/A	1.6	1.2-2.0	No	Naturally present in the environment
Nitrate/Nitrite (ppm)	2014	10	10	0.27	0.27	No	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity	2014	TT=0.15 NTU 95% Samples ≤ 0.10 NTU	100%	0.04	0.01-0.09	No	Soil Runoff

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from 30 homes throughout the service area

Substance (units)	Year Sampled	Action Level	MCLG	Amount Detected 90th%	# of Sites above Action Level	Violation	Typical Source
Lead (ppb)	2014	15	N/A	0.0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	2014	1.3	N/A	0.15	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Table of Definitions

MCL-Maximum Contaminant Level:
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

AL– Action Level:
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

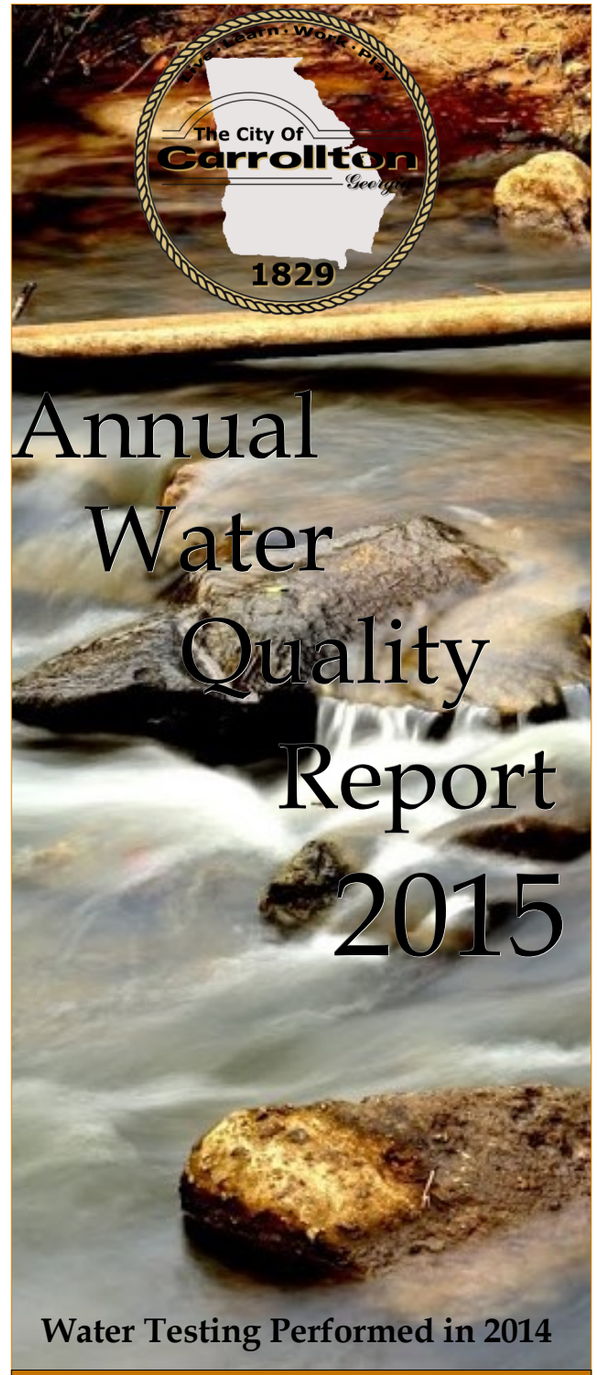
TT-Treatment Technique:
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm-Parts Per Million:
Parts Per Million or milligrams per liter (corresponds to one minute in two years)

ppb-Parts Per Billion:
Parts Per Billion or micrograms per liter (corresponds to one minute in 2,00 years)

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units:
The measure of the cloudiness of the water.

N/A-Not Applicable:
Does not apply.



Meeting the Challenge

We are once again proud to present to you our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2014. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to produce drinking water that meets and exceeds all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Carrollton draws its water from the Little Tallapoosa River. We are also fortunate to have three reservoirs. The Little Tallapoosa River runs through one of these reservoirs, Lake Buckhorn. Sharpes Creek Reservoir flows into the Little Tallapoosa River, and Lake Carroll flows into Curtis Creek, which then flows into the Little Tallapoosa River. Lake Carroll and Sharpes Creek Reservoirs have restrictions on them to aid in protecting our water sources. Lake Carroll restrictions may be obtained by calling the City of Carrollton Recreation Department at 770-832-1161. Sharpes Creek Reservoir Restrictions may be obtained by contacting Connie Nelms at cnelms@carrollton-ga.gov or 770-830-2021.
The categories of potential pollution sources found in the Source Water Assessment are confined to animal feed lots, non-point storm water, airports, hazardous waste facilities and roads that cross over streams. A copy of the Source Water Assessment may be viewed on the City's Web site at www.carrollton-ga.gov.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The U.S. EPA/CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking water Hotline at (800)

Lead in Drinking Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Carrollton is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
· Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
· Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
· Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
· Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
· Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Questions

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please contact Connie Nelms, Water Plant Superintendent, Robert Moore, Chief Operator or Robert Huey, Lab Analyst , at (770) 830-2021.

Community Participation

Meetings of the Mayor and Council are held at the Public Safety Complex in the Municipal Court Room /Council Chamber located at 115 West Center Street, Carrollton, GA.
Regularly scheduled meetings are held on the first Monday of each month at 4:30 pm, year-round. However, in the event that a Mayor and Council meeting has been cancelled or rescheduled, that information will be posted in the news section of our website www.carrollton-ga.gov

Sampling Results:

During the past year we have taken thousands of water samples in order to determine the presence of radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water. Although all of the substances listed here are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), we feel that it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.